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FEDERATED MALAY STATES  
SESSIONAL PAPERS

1932

Mengandungi Laporan Dewan Persekutuan 1932;  
laporan Ketua Setiausaha Kerajaan; laporan  
pentadbiran Negeri Perak; laporan tahunan  
perkembangan sosial dan ekonomi penduduk  
Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang; Laporan tahunan  
Jabatan Pertanian; Laporan berkaitan pendapatan  
dan perbelanjaan dan audit; laporan berkaitan kelahiran  
dan kematian; laporan setiausaha "Chinese affairs";  
dll.

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# APPENDIX III.

## EDUCATION.

### ENROLMENT OF PUPILS.

#### ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

					June, 1931.		June, 1932.
Perak	...	...	...	...	7,002	...	7,515
Selangor	...	...	...	...	7,531	...	7,399
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	2,440	...	2,182
Pahang	...	...	...	...	844	...	754
Total	...				18,417	...	17,850

#### MALAY SCHOOLS.

					June, 1931.		June, 1932.
Perak	...	...	...	...	18,923	...	19,230
Selangor	...	...	...	...	8,623	...	9,282
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	8,023	...	8,088
Pahang	...	...	...	...	5,040	...	5,288
Total	...				40,609	...	41,888

#### REVENUE.

					Estimated for 1932. \$		Collected during 1st half of 1932. \$
Federal	...	...	...	...	54,567	...	26,982
Perak	...	...	...	...	63,515	...	34,933
Selangor	...	...	...	...	95,358	...	44,874
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	26,260	...	11,475
Pahang	...	...	...	...	18,925	...	9,656
Total	...				258,625	...	127,920

#### EXPENDITURE

Estimated

Expended



					for 1932.	1st half of 1932.
					\$	\$
Federal	...	...	...	...	54,567	26,982
Perak	...	...	...	...	63,515	34,933
Selangor	...	...	...	...	95,858	44,874
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	26,260	11,475
Pahang	...	...	...	...	18,925	9,656
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>258,625</u>	<u>127,920</u>

### EXPENDITURE.

					Estimated for 1932.	Expended, six months.
					\$	\$
Federal	...	...	...	...	810,095*	130,672
Perak	...	...	...	...	1,509,189	706,233
Selangor	...	...	...	...	991,846	371,093
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	486,852	220,150
Pahang	...	...	...	...	225,404	106,696
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>3,521,886</u>	<u>1,534,844</u>

### GRANTS-IN-AID.—ENGLISH, TAMIL AND CHINESE SCHOOLS.

					Estimated for 1932.	Expended, six months.
					\$	\$
Perak	...	...	...	...	353,650	188,446
Selangor	...	...	...	...	302,600	153,838
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	74,250	38,812
Pahang	...	...	...	...	4,000	1,974
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>734,500</u>	<u>383,070</u>

\* Excluding Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.

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FEDERATED MALAY STATES

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE  
OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

FOR

1932

BY

M. B. SHELLEY, M.C.S.,  
*Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States.*

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The annual examination for the Queen's Scholarships was held in October. Ten candidates sat for this examination. No award was made for the Malay scholarship since the only candidate from the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, had failed to reach the necessary standard. The scholarship open to all races was awarded to Mr. Victor Ross Arulanandom of the Victoria Institute, Kuala Lumpur. He proposes to study medicine at Cambridge.

Malay  
vernacular  
schools.

(e) *Vernacular Education*.—Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, staff, equipment and books are all provided by the Government.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys who have no desire for an education in English, and who will find employment either in agriculture or in appointments in which a knowledge of the vernacular is all that is required, and (ii) to provide a sound foundation in the vernacular on which an education in English can be superimposed in the case of boys who desire to proceed eventually to an English school.

The school course normally lasts five years, in the course of which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are reading and writing (in the Arabic and romanised script), composition, arithmetic, geography, Malay history, hygiene, drawing and physical training. Boys do basketry and gardening in addition, and girls do needlework and domestic science.

In 1932 there were 452 schools for boys and 87 for girls. The number of pupils was 25,719 and 5,806. The Malay

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The school course normally lasts five years, in the course of which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are reading and writing (in the Arabic and romanised script), composition, arithmetic, geography, Malay history, hygiene, drawing and physical training. Boys do basketry and gardening in addition, and girls do needlework and domestic science.

In 1932 there were 452 schools for boys and 87 for girls with average enrolments of 85,719 and 5,396. The Malay teaching staff numbered 1,472.

In Pahang there was a Javanese school with an enrolment of 20 pupils. The Government grant to this school amounted to \$90.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay vernacular schools are in the first instance selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil-teachers they both teach and study till they attain their sixteenth birthdays about which time they sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and there undergo a three-year course. Graduates of the College are designated "Trained Teachers".



At the end of the year there were 381 students and one probationer at the Sultan Idris Training College. One hundred and thirty students completed their three-year course. The total expenditure was \$122,508. Towards this expenditure the Unfederated Malay States paid \$52,500 for their 86 students. The balance was defrayed by the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States Governments in the proportion of 1: 2. The Translation Bureau housed in the College continued to publish school books and light modern literature for the Malays; the cost of the Bureau was \$10,569.

There are two Chinese vernacular primary schools in the Federated Malay States maintained by Government, namely— the Chinese Free School, Davidson Road, Kuala Lumpur, and the Chinese Free School, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur. At the end of the year the former had a staff of one headmaster and seven assistant teachers and an enrolment of 244 students, while the latter had one headmaster and two assistant teachers and 98 students. Both schools accommodate boys and girls and the education is free.

Chinese  
vernacular  
schools.

Aided schools numbered 109 as compared with 118 in 1931, Perak having 69 as in 1931, Selangor 32 as against 40, Negri Sembilan 6 as in 1931 and Pahang 2 as against 3.

At the close of the year there were 344 registered schools with 860 registered teachers. The total enrolment was 19,830, of whom 5,446 were girls. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 11 schools and 10 teachers, but an increase of 948 pupils.

In 1932 there were 14 Tamil Government schools and 72 Tamil private schools with an average enrolment of 8,678 pupils.



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No fees are charged in estate schools but in some of the schools run by private bodies the pupils pay. There is usually an arrangement in such schools whereby poor children pay little or nothing. The subjects of the curriculum are reading, dictation, writing, arithmetic and in the higher classes composition and geography. The standard of work differs considerably from school to school, but the general standard in reading, writing, dictation and simple arithmetic is good.

(f) *Recreation, Music, Art and Drama.*—Every encouragement was given to pupils to participate in school games. In almost all English boys' schools the maximum amount of games and organised sports, often of the "team" variety, is provided. Nearly all schools have one or more Scout Troops and some of the big schools have Cadet Corps in addition. Recreation.



Cricket has been increasingly popular; football (soccer), hockey, volley ball, tennis and badminton are played at most schools. Rugby, football and gymnastics are provided at some bigger schools.

In all English girls' schools drill and games are now compulsory as in boys' schools. Some girls' schools have tennis and badminton.

Physical training and games reach a good standard in Malay boys' schools, and football is also played, encouraged by inter-school competitions.

#### Music.

Music is taught in all Convent schools and occasionally elsewhere. Singing is taught in the lower forms of all schools. Folk songs, national songs, rounds and nursery rhymes are taught as aids to the teaching of English. A few schools have their own orchestras composed partly of masters and partly of boys. Most schools have gramophones which are used to inculcate a love of music.

#### Handwork and art.

Handwork was taught under the supervision of trained European mistresses in the primary and elementary departments. The following subjects were included in the curriculum: paper cutting, folding, tearing and modelling, cardboard modelling, clay and plasticine modelling, stick laying, bead stringing, paper flower making, raffia work and wool work. Instruction in net-making is given in 50 Malay schools in Pahang.

#### Drama.

Dramatisation forms a part of the English curriculum of all English schools. The lower standards act simple plays and dramatise stories. The senior boys and girls act scenes from Shakespeare.

(g) *Orphanages.*—The Roman Catholic Church maintains orphanages in the principal towns. The number of



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(g) *Orphanages.*—The Roman Catholic Church maintains orphanages in the principal towns. The number in the orphanages at Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Taiping in 1932 was 667. These orphanages receive some measure of Government support.

The orphans are educated in their own language and in addition receive an elementary English education. The girls are then taught house-keeping and needlework. They generally marry or take up domestic service when they leave, but some continue their education at English schools and become teachers or hospital nurses. The boys go to English schools where they receive the same treatment as ordinary pupils.



The total savings in expenditure amounted to \$7,311,274, the largest items being:

Public Works—Annually Recurrent	...	...	\$1,514,914
Medical	...	...	955,620
Municipal	...	...	708,666
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	468,356
Public Works Department	...	...	422,824
Trade and Customs	...	...	376,398
Education	...	...	358,676
Surveys	...	...	317,608
Police	...	...	222,787
Electrical	...	...	196,088
Civil Service	...	...	191,276
Printing	...	...	149,538
District and Land Offices	...	...	141,963
Drainage and Irrigation, Annually Recurrent	...	...	136,222
Forest	...	...	119,337
Agricultural	...	...	109,517
Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	108,846
Exchange	...	...	96,668
Military	...	...	96,079
Clerical Service	...	...	89,157
Purchase of Land	...	...	83,561
Transport	...	...	73,784
Mines	...	...	54,725
Malay Officers	...	...	43,381
Marine	...	...	38,653
Prisons	...	...	33,771
The Rulers and Native Officers	...	...	23,191
Geological	...	...	18,721
Co-operative Societies	...	...	18,704
Chinese	...	...	18,190
Veterinary	...	...	17,993
The Residents	...	...	17,726
Drainage and Irrigation Department	...	...	16,609
Government Gardens and Plantations	...	...	12,323
Treasury	...	...	11,268
Total	...	...	\$7,263,140

Excesses over estimated expenditure totalled \$5,107,858 as follows: